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Justice

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
(ILGWU)

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Justice (Vol. 40, Iss. 23)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Keywords

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

Comments

Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

On the Eve of Thanksgiving

Instead of preparing Thanksgiving dinners, strikers last week were busy preparing picket assignments at Valley Knitting Mills in Midvale and Weber Knitting in Butler. Workers at both shops have been out for about four months as part of all-out organizing drive conducted by Eastern Out-of-Town Department, among holdout knighthoods concerns in North New Jersey. Campaign has enrolled more than 1,100 workers to date; strikes continue at six disband firms, including Valley and Weber.



Picket assignments made in garage shoe headquarters at Valley.



Butler workers on the line, determined to win genuine union pact.



Oak tree near Valley shop is "social center" for off-duty strikers.



Picket stint finished, Valley strikers warm up at makeshift heater.

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Vol. XL No. 21

December 1, 1958

Price 10 Cents

G.E.B. REPORTS:

- 75% Covered by 35-hour Overtime
- 60% Under Severance Pay Plans
- 100% Acceptance of 2% Retirement Funds
- 99% Earning More Than Mandate Minimum
- 75% Set for ILGWU Label

G.E.B. URGES:

- Enactment of \$1.25 Federal Minimum Wage
- End of State "Wreck-Union" Laws
- Removal of Filibuster Block to Civil Rights Bills
- Fight Hong Kong Cheap Labor Dumping

Official Call to 30th ILGWU Convention

Affiliated locals and joint boards of the ILGWU have received the official call issued Nov. 18 by Pres. David Dubinsky to elect delegates to the union's 30th convention. More than 1,000 delegates are expected to attend the convention, to open in Convention Auditorium, Miami Beach, Florida, May 11, 1959.

Text of Official Call

The 30th convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union will open in Convention Auditorium, Miami Beach, Florida, on Monday, May 11, 1959, at 10 A.M.

This convention will mark six decades of progress in which the garment workers have moved out of the sweatshops to become pace setters in the industrial and labor community.

We will meet at a time when labor has shown its ability to rally its own forces and the general community against reaction. In our own industry in the past three years, since our last convention, we have come through our first general strike in a quarter of a century; we have won contractual acceptance for our union label; we have written into our contracts provisions for severance pay; we have continuously improved wage levels and welfare benefits; we have completed the contractual acceptance of the 35-hour work week and we are now in the process of further implementing this with provisions for overtime pay. We have also continued to extend our organizational frontiers.

Delegates from all sections of the United States and Canada will assemble to review the record of our union for the past three years.

There are still many hurdles to surmount, and our convention will, as usual,

focus its attention on the next steps in the forward march of the general labor movement and our union in particular.

You are herewith called upon to nominate and to elect delegates to the 30th convention.

Enclosed is an official return on which you will certify, over the signature of the proper officers of your local union, the names of the delegates and the alternates, their addresses, ledger numbers, and dates of initiation, and the number of votes each of them has received. Upon receipt of this official return, we shall forward to your secretary the official credentials to the convention for these delegates.

In accordance with the provisions of our constitution, the election of delegates is to take place simultaneously with the election of local officers. These elections are to be held during the period between February 15 and March 31, 1959. You are hereby notified to call meetings as soon as possible for the purpose of holding nominations and of making the necessary arrangements for the elections of delegates and officers.

These elections must be conducted in accordance with the prescribed rules of our constitution.

The official return must reach the office of the executive vice president of the ILGWU not later than April 3, 1959.

Puerto Rico ILGers Cheer Gains, Plans for Progress

SANTURCE, P. R.—Members of Puerto Rico's Local 600 cheered a call by Pres. David Dubinsky for a school to be set up by the island's government in which Puerto Ricans would be trained for leadership positions in labor, industry and public service. The meeting, attended by approximately 800 shop chairladies and committee members, was held in the impressive Colegio de Abogados (Lawyers' Association).

Many of those attending came as far as 40 miles from other parts of the island. Bus loads of workers drew up in front of the meeting place on the Avenida Ponce De Leon. All, coming directly from their shops, were nevertheless dressed in holiday garb for the historic meeting.

On the platform sat the ILGWU General Executive Board. Each member of the board and special guests were introduced by Local 600 Manager Robert Gladstein. For most of those on the platform, Puerto Rico had always seemed a faraway place. Now, as their names and the stated place from which they came were called off in Spanish, Puerto Rico seemed immediately alive and the cities of the United States remote.

Labor Secretary Speaks

The hall was filled to capacity as Organizer Alberto Sanchez gave the word that all delegations had arrived and the gala meeting could begin. In the auditorium, gaily decorated with banners welcoming the GEB, the first to speak was Puerto Rico's Secretary of Labor, Fernando Sierra Berdeña.

The Secretary declared, in part: "It is an honor to have this great union hold its meeting in Puerto Rico. The achievements of decent and clean union leadership, devoted to the ethical ideals of organized workers, is exemplified by this great union, its president and its executive board sitting on this platform."

"One of the most important of the many ways this union has helped you is to help keep your people from being victimized by racketeers. Use this great union to tell the good from the bad. It has pointed the good way by showing it is ready to give more than it gets—to build homes on this island, to operate bus lines on this island, representing a contribution to our island and our people far greater than anything you can pay for."

Following the Secretary of Labor, Spoltino Marcano, AFL-CIO chief in Puerto Rico, also pointed proudly to the achievements of the ILGWU on the island.

"It is not for me to cap that the ILGWU came to Puerto

Rico," he said. "This great union and its leaders have come here to lift and to give—to lift wages and working conditions, to give security and welfare to those who make garments in the island's shops."

Marcano shared the microphone with Pres. Dubinsky as the ILGWU chief, speaking in English, heard his words put into Spanish by the island's labor leader.

He won a rousing ovation immediately as he announced that on the Saturday preceding the start of the GEB meeting, the committee administering the Local 600 health and welfare fund had met to review benefits. Comprised of employer and labor representatives, the committee had found the fund in a condition that warranted improvement of benefits.

(Continued on Page 10)

Crucial Poll Coming Up At Arizona Sir James

A crucial National Labor Relations Board representation election will be held Dec. 3 among the employees of Sir James of Arizona, Phoenix sportswear manufacturer, reports Vice Pres. Samuel Otto, Pacific Coast director.

The firm is a branch factory of Sir James of California, in Los Angeles. For years, the Los Angeles sportswear union had attempted to organize the Los Angeles factory, and strikes were called a number of times, most recently in 1952.

About five years ago, Cutters' Local 84 won NLRB election for cutters only, and Vice Pres. Otto succeeded in negotiating an agreement for that unit. This agreement was recently renewed with full gains. However, at all times, the firm retained the notorious union-busting "labor relations adviser," Gladys Sevin.

Company Stalls

When an organizing drive was started among Arizona shops recently, Samuel Schwartz, director of organization of the Los Angeles Dress and Sportswear Joint Board, began a campaign against Sir James workers in Phoenix. Organizer Mary Labby, who at that time was resident staff representative, signed up workers for the union applied to the NLRB for an election in August.

The firm committed the application to settle the Sevin woman as Arizona for her usual anti-union operation. Even after the NLRB set the date of Dec. 3

for the election, Mrs. Sevin did not give up, and attempted to squeeze another two-week postponement. This the board refused to grant, after the union showed that the workers' interests were being jeopardized by the delay.

Schwartz has assigned organizers Jack Naas, of the Knitgoods Department, and Roger Prommer to the Phoenix shop campaign. In Arizona, where "right-to-work" is only one of a number of repressive laws and organizing from a number of state-initiated obstacles, the ILGWU has established a foothold which it is determined to strengthen.

Sweater Confabs

In Los Angeles, negotiations are proceeding with two sweater manufacturers, employing about 30 workers. They are La Belle Knitwear, where the union was a State Constitution Service card-count election, and Nab Hill Sportswear, where the firm has acknowledged the workers' support of the union.

In standard knifepoint agreements with wage increases, two weeks' vacation pay, health and retirement benefits, paid holidays, and a shorter work week are being sought. Sam Schwartz and Jack Naas are directing the negotiations.

G.E.B. RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were adopted by the ILGWU General Executive Board at its semi-annual meeting, held in San Juan, Puerto Rico last week:

Rule 22

By providing for unlimited debate, Senate Rule 22 has been used as the device for blocking the enactment of meaningful and comprehensive civil rights legislation. The lack of such laws has, in turn, encouraged bigots and hate-mongers to undertake campaigns of violence and lawlessness that have included bombings of schools and places of worship.

We join with organized workers and liberal forces throughout the land in calling upon the incoming Congress to clear the way for the enactment of civil rights legislation that would safeguard the freedoms guaranteed to all Americans by our Constitution, by amending Rule 22 in order to allow Senate debate to be limited solely by majority vote.

"Right-to-Work" Laws

"Right-to-Work" laws, now effective in 19 states, are a direct threat to the entire American economy.

By weakening unions in the states where they have been passed, these laws keep down the earnings of workers coming under their jurisdiction. By preventing buying power from expanding, they help to reduce sales and production not only in the states involved, but far beyond their boundaries as well.

At the same time, the persistence of sub-normal wage standards in states depressed by "right-to-work" laws create great pockets of unfair competition which affect the channels of interstate commerce and threaten business enterprise in the rest of the nation.

Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which allows individual states to subvert national labor policy, is unsound. The national labor policy which recognizes the right of workers and employers to bargain for a union shop must be made to apply equally in all the states.

On Nov. 4, millions of Americans in key industrial states demonstrated that they understood the danger of state laws which, by outlawing the union shop, would leave them without defense against those who would depress labor standards.

We hereby call upon the members of the ILGWU to urge their Congressmen and Senators to support all measures taken by the labor movement to restore the rights of workers and employers in all states to bargain for the union shop, and to work for the rapid elimination of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

\$1.25 Minimum Wage

When it was promulgated in 1955, the \$1 minimum wage inadequately reflected the needs of American workers in the face of rising living costs and the needs of American industry for more consumer power to match rising productivity.

The rise in living costs has further undermined the inadequacy of minimum wage protection for lower paid workers of the nation. A rise of the minimum wage to \$1.25 is needed to help elevate the standards of those in our population who are forced to subsist on barely sufficient incomes and to strengthen the economic health of the nation.

For this reason the General Executive Board calls for

• The lifting of the federal minimum wage to \$1.25.

• The extension of protection provided by the federal minimum wage law to the millions of American workers, especially those in the retail trades, who are still denied its benefits.

• The application of the same increase in cents-per-hour, which will be made for the statewide \$1 minimum, to the existing minimums set up by industry committees in Puerto Rico. This adjustment should become effective one year after the date of the last increases in the island's different industries.

We call upon the ILGWU and its members to launch a widespread campaign, joining with other unions, public spirited bodies and community groups, in seeking to have the incoming Congress enact these changes.

Hong Kong

After Japan, following protests in the United States, imposed quotas on the export of its apparel to the United States, Hong Kong, off the Chinese mainland, suddenly developed as a new source of exports of similar commodities. In many instances, the same interests which were responsible for spurring Japanese imports to the United States have now shifted their operations to Hong Kong, in their search for new sources of cheap labor.

It is therefore resolved by this General Executive Board that the problems of these imports be brought to the attention of the Department of Labor, the Department of Commerce, the Tariff Commission, the Department of State and Congress with the view of impressing them with the need for imposing proper limitations on the importation of foreign-made apparel and related products, where the producers of such imports have an unfair advantage over the industry in the United States by virtue of the existence of unduly low labor standards in some of the foreign nations.

Salute to Fighter Against Bias



At fourth annual Labor Conference on Civil Rights, sponsored by Chicago Jewish Labor Committee last month, 1958 Civil Rights Award was presented to New Jersey Governor Robert B. Meyner. At presentation are (left to right) Jacob Segal, Chicago JLC chairman; Senator Paul Douglas; Vice Pres. Morris E. Kall, Midwest director, who was conference chairman; Mrs. Meyner; Governor Meyner; Joseph D. Lohman, Illinois State Treasurer-elect.

Brighter Days Are Forecast for the Appare Trades

(Highlights from the economic report to the General Executive Board prepared by Dr. Laurence Taylor, director of the ILGWU Research Department.)

The general business recession and ensuing unemployment did not leave the women's garment trades unaffected. While the impact was not as serious as in durable goods manufacturing and even milder than in the related men's wear industry, women's clothes, generally speaking, made a poorer showing in the first half of 1958 than a year earlier.

The output of dresses, both unit and dozen-sized, and of coats and suits was down during the first four months of the year as against the same months in the preceding three years. Skirts and sweaters also were produced in smaller quantities but they did not show as significant a drop, and their output in the first four months of this year, though lower than last year, topped 1955 and 1956.

On the other hand, blouses and slips did better in 1958 than in either 1956 or 1957; nonetheless, their output was somewhat smaller than in the first four

months of 1955. During the second third of the year—May through August—the industry, when compared with the preceding year, exhibited definite signs of recovery.

The latest available production figures are for September. In that month, all products except blouses and sweaters gained over September 1957, and either topped or approached the high figures of 1955 and 1956 as well.

Trade reports indicate that the 1958 output of panties, nightwear and negligees is not as good as in 1957; on the other hand, corsets and brassieres were produced at a higher rate, advancing about on a par with slips. Miscellaneous sportswear items (other than blouses or skirts), rainwear, and infants, and children's wear also were manufactured in somewhat higher quantities this year than a year earlier.

Inherent in women's wear during the recession was heightened by the popularization of the chemise, a radical departure from the designs then in vogue.

The public controversy which surrounded its promotion stimulated shopping for clothes.

Even though the chemise in its extreme forms failed to retain its popularity past the spring of 1958, it provided a basis for the development of new variants. The loose fit and higher hemlines continued to remain popular. The waistline returned to prominence, but it either was lowered, as in the overblouse or the sytche, or more frequently moved upwards to just under the bust to recreate the Empire look, the dominant theme at present.

The modified styles are comfortable, and flatter the female form. The new designs, which were extended to the whole range of products of our industry, are meeting with consumer favor and promise better volume in the next few months. Notably, the current styles rely on the use of a large variety of fabrics and textures for their embellishment, rather than on the use of trimmings. This tendency negatively affects employment

in embroidery and related trades.

Changes in the average hourly earnings of women's garment workers advanced in the different trades between September 1955 and September 1958 by amounts ranging from 10 cents an hour in the case of blouses, neckwear and miscellaneous outerwear products to 22 cents an hour in the case of dresses. In six out of the nine branches of the industry, hourly earnings during this period gained by 15 cents or more. The higher legal minimum wage fought for by the union, as well as the improvements secured under the collective agreements account for this showing.

The immediate outlook for the women's wear industry tends to be optimistic. Store performance on Columbus and Election Days was somewhat better than originally anticipated.

The present season, which is a better Christmas volume year, with apparel generally and women's and children's clothes more particularly making a better showing than other lines.

CE Unifies Large-Scale Advances Pay, Pensions, Severance, and

'59 March of Dimes Seeks 'Total Health'

"Total health" is the theme of the expanded program charted by the National Foundation, stated First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, general secretary of Italian Dressmakers' Local 89, in initiating the 1959 March of Dimes campaign among the union's garment workers.

Antonini, who is also serving again this year as head of the Greater New York AFL-CIO Committee for the "Dimes" drive, said the foundation's new targets will be virus disease, arthritis, birth defects and disorders of the central nervous system.

In the meantime, the patient aid program for the thousands of polio victims, for whom the Salk vaccine came too late, must be continued, he stressed.

In a letter to all ILGWU affiliates, Antonini said that "the foundation, which has scored a victory over polio with the Salk vaccine, merits our confidence and support.

"For the past 24 years," he pointed out, "our membership has generously responded to this most worthy cause, and we are proud of the part we played in helping to advance the medical and scientific accomplishments developed by the March of Dimes. I sincerely hope that this year we will again set the pace in raising funds for the National Foundation."

Scrolls for 'Dimes'

Scrolls are being sent to ILGWU affiliates, on which union members may record their names and the amounts of their contributions. These, together with the money collected, should be sent to Antonini at the ILGWU General Office, 1718 Broadway, New York City 19, before Jan. 25, 1959, in order that an announcement of total collections may be made on Jan. 30, birth date of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Checks should be made payable to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

Under no circumstances, Antonini emphasized, should any part of the contributions be turned over to any local chapter of the National Foundation or

be withheld for local use.

An arrangement has been made with the foundation, he indicated, under which the union will report to them the exact collections made in each community. The appropriate share of these amounts is to be transmitted by the foundation to its local chapters in these communities.

SAN JUAN, P.R.—The General Executive Board of the ILGWU, meeting for the first time outside of continental North America, completed its sessions here last week after reviewing present market conditions in the apparel industry; completing arrangements for launching the ILGWU label program; adopting four major policy resolutions, and gauging the progress made in implementing 1956 ILGWU convention mandates.

Pres. David Dubinsky opened the meeting at the Caribe Hilton Hotel with a summary report of five major developments working their way into ILGWU contract provisions. Three of these result from mandates laid down by the 1956 convention; two others were given impetus by the dress industry strike of last March.

On the three convention mandates Pres. Dubinsky reported: 2% Retirement—The requirement that all employer contributions to retirement funds which are less than 2 per cent of payroll

be leveled up to that amount has been completely fulfilled.

Overtime—The 1956 mandate that all contracts be made to provide for overtime pay after the seven-hour day, 35-hour week is now provided for in contracts covering 75 per cent of the union's membership, or 330,000 out of the total membership of 445,000.

\$1.15 Union Minimum—The convention directive to keep union minimum wage rates at least 15 cents above the \$1 federal minimum is behind the fact that 95 per cent—or 420,000—out of

445,000 ILGWU members—are in excess of \$1.15 an hour.

After pointing out that through these three developments, retirement funds have been strengthened, the 35-hour has been implemented and earnings have been properly adjusted, Pres. Dubinsky turned to two other developments:

Severance Pay—Following the dress general strike, other markets and centers have won provisions for severance pay to be given to workers left jobs by the exit of firms from the garment industry. At present, 40 per cent—or 285,000 of the total membership, of 445,000—are covered by such severance provisions and with additional affiliates requesting them as contracts come up for renewal.

ILGWU Union Label—Pres. Dubinsky (Continued on Page 10)

"The Same to You!"



BRANDEIS UNIVERSITY HILLQUIST CHAIR GETS \$50,000 FROM ILGWU

The General Executive Board of the ILGWU, at its meeting in Puerto Rico, appropriated \$50,000 toward the establishment of a Morris Hillquist Chair in Social and Labor Studies at Brandeis University.

This contribution, plus those made by other labor and liberal organizations and individuals, have made it possible for the chair to begin functioning in September 1959, according to Shelley Appleton, treasurer of the Hillquist Memorial Fund. Other donations have come from groups including the William Green Memorial Fund, AFL-CIO; the Seafarers' International Union; affiliates of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Building Service Employees, Retail Clerks, Transport Institute, Workmen's Circle.

Hillquist, for many years a major adviser and counsel to the ILGWU, especially during its formative period, was a prominent Socialist leader and aided in the establishment and growth of many trade union organizations.

Northeast Gains at Spirella Spurred By Short Walkout, Marathon Talks

After two months of intensive negotiations—punctuated by a short, effective walkout—employees of the Spirella Co. in Niagara Falls, N. Y., won substantial improvements in wages and working conditions under terms of a new three-year agreement, reports Vice Pres. David Ginegoli, director of the Northeast Dry Knives.

Marathon negotiating sessions with the custom-made corset firm, lasting 2½ days, ended with the union winning most of its demands, including:

—Reduction of the work week from 40 to 33 hours, with provision for payment of overtime after seven hours a day to go into effect during the second half of the contract's duration.

—General pay increase of 5 cents an hour now, with another 5 cents after June 1, 1960. Workers had received a 5-cent boost last October, under terms of a contract the ILGWU had "abandoned" from an independent union. The workers dissolved this group last year and unanimously decided to switch to the ILGWU.

—Guaranteed shop minimum wage of \$1.20 an hour.

—Employer's contribution of 1½ per cent for a severance pay fund, starting Jan. 1, 1959.

Other gains call for Blue Cross coverage; paid vacations, ranging from one to four weeks; sick leave pay for five days a year; and employer's payment of state disability insurance taxes.

According to Update New York Manager Alex Karesky, talks had broken off because the firm stand-

ardly refused to meet any of the union's demands for improvement.

With the old pact expired and no new one in sight, workers decided to walk out.

Effectiveness of the stoppage resulted in resumption of the talks.

Double Duty by '108'



When Northeast Department Local 108 in Harrisburg, Pa., celebrated its 25th anniversary last month, the area's United Fund also asked to pay tribute to the local for its quarter-century of service to the community. Recipient of the United Fund scroll for the local is Emma Heffman, who was first signer on original charter. Making presentation is Aaron Feinerman, vice chairman, Tri-County United Fund. In background are members of more than 20 years' who were given special honor.

SLIMAKER REOPENER IN MISSOURI, KANSAS BRINGS LABEL RISES

Slimaker dresses will carry the union label by Jan. 1, 1959 as one provision of a wage negotiating agreement, Central States Regional Director Frederic Steins reports. The company agreed to wage increases of 5 and 10 cents an hour for time workers in the company's Kansas City, Mo. and Holton, Kan. shops, and a hike in the minimum to \$1.15.

Discrimination against new workers in the Marine and Highland, Ill. shops of the Marine Garment Co. was uncovered recently by Business Agent Albert Goldman of the Central States staff, when he found that two pay rates of 5 per cent and 14 cents an hour, due all piece workers, were not being added to piece work earnings until after the workers' trial period had been completed. Last week workers received checks for back pay totaling \$935.

ITALIAN AMERICANS MERGE LABOR UNITS AT CONAF DEC. 20

Italian American labor elements will merge their forces at a unification conference to be held Saturday, Dec. 20, on the 17th anniversary of the founding of the Italian American Labor Council.

The call to the conference was issued jointly by ILGWU First Vice Pres. Louis Anthony, head of the IALC, and August Belanca of the ACWA. The merger will bring together groups that had separated in 1945, and the new organization will be called United Italian American Labor Council.

Conference sessions will take place during the morning at Hotel Commodore. At 1 P.M., unity will be celebrated at a luncheon in the Grand Ballroom. Guest speakers will include ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky and ACWA Pres. Jacob Potofsky.

The employees initially made proposals the union held to be completely unacceptable, and the impasse was only broken after the marathon parleys. John Beich, a federal mediator, took part in the confab.

Aiding Karesky in the talks were Business Agent William Karker and a shop committee headed by chairman Rachel Heide and vice chairman Guy Costanza.

WASHINGTON MEMO

by John Herling

Action to Curb Filibusters High on Senate's Agenda

WASHINGTON—The national capital is full of new, bright and shining legislative faces. In the House of Representatives and the Senate, they will be seen—and even heard, although it is the custom for freshmen legislators to keep their lips buttoned and pay attention to their seniors.

But there will be very little phony humility. The main question before both houses is just what kind of legislative program will be introduced, fought for and passed. Everyone is new talking about strategy: what comes first, what points can be used for bargaining purposes, how many votes can "liberals" in Congress—Democrats and Republicans—really count on.

High up on the agenda is the question of Rule 22, the infamous Senate rule which permits filibusters—almost endless talk and debate whose object is to kill legislation opposed by small groups of men. Too often, the victims of filibusters have been a whole range of progressive bills favored by labor and liberal sectors of the community.

For many years, the chief advocates of Rule 22 have been a conservative block of Southern Democratic Senators eagerly abetted by their closest friends—conservative Republicans. It must, however, be noted that the use of "lengthy debate"—if not filibuster itself—has an occasion been used to help focus public attention about legislation which might otherwise have passed without amendment.

Seek Majority Rule

Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon, for example, once held the floor of the Senate for many hours on an "educational exercise" (if not a filibuster) and his appeals finally brought about significant changes in the Aeronautics Act. The Senate couldn't go on to other business until it yielded.

But, for many years, civil rights legislation was blocked by filibuster or the threat of filibuster. This week, a group of Democratic and Republican Senators, including Paul Douglas of Illinois and Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, Clifford Case of New Jersey and Jacob Javits of New York, joined forces to urge the newly elected Senators (13 Democrats and three Republicans) to come out strongly for "majority rule" rather than hold to the two-thirds rule.

At present, debate can be halted only if two-thirds of the Senate votes to end debate. This is so difficult to obtain that either a filibuster results or concessions have to be made by the majority to get any legislation at all. The result has been watered-down laws in the fields of civil rights, social security, in a whole group of public welfare laws.

So keep your eyes sharp and your ears turned to the discussion on the filibuster. This is a debate on Senate procedure, but if your Senate can't proceed, you can't move to the goals many Americans have set for themselves in the last campaign.

In this connection, the most interesting development seems to be the emergence of a strong Democratic bloc of Western Senators. These are expected to prove an important countervailing force to the influence of Southern Senators who have been dominant in the Senate for many years, because of seniority and experience.

Can Mean the Difference

These new Democratic bloc of law Republicans could make the difference between grid legislation and bad in the following additional fields:

1. Introduction of national unemployment insurance standards to replace the present uneven state standards.
2. Amendment of the Social Security Act to provide retired workers with longer and better pension rights. This will mean a fight with the American Medical Association again trying to furnish the ideological lead to the conservative forces to Congress.
3. Of special significance to labor groups will be the drive to amend the Taft-Hartley Act to eliminate clause 14(b), which now permits individual states to balkanize labor-management relations through so-called "right-to-work" laws.

Washington is going to be a great show, folks. It's your show. You produced it; you must also be its several critics.

Religion Unit Hails Labor Ethics Body

For its work in establishing organized labor's six codes of ethics, the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee was honored with the 1958 Special Justice Award of the Religion and Labor Foundation at a ceremony recently in Washington, Michigan's Pres. Al Haynes, chairman of the committee, accepted the award on behalf of its four members and the committee secretary.

The other members are ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky; Jacob A. Potofsky, president of Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Joseph Curran, president of New York's United Garment Workers; and George Harrison, president of the Railway Clerks. Attorney Arthur Goldberg is secretary.

Long Arm of the Law Nips Toronto Evader

The Best Outer Wear Co. of Toronto, a cloak firm which has been holding out against both the union and the law for several years, got its come-uppance recently at the hands of a court. Reports ILGWU Manager Sam Kraisman.

In addition to resisting unionization, the company also has been battling against the code, established by provincial law, which sets legal pay minimums and maximums of work for the cloak industry. For some time, the court authority, called the Advisory Committee, has been seeking to compel company compliance with these regulations.

Recently, the company started a new unit, which it claimed was a sportswear shop. However, the Advisory Committee asserted that the garments produced came under the jurisdiction of the cloak and suit industry, and the case was taken to court.

After a lengthy trial, the court ruled in favor of the Advisory Committee, held the firm guilty of violating the legal regulations, and fined the company. From now on, this concern will have to comply with the law's requirements.

Organizing Spurt

A renewed drive to organize the few remaining non-union cloak shops in the Toronto area has gotten off to a good start. Kraisman indicates. Active organizing efforts

are being conducted by cloak union staffers in conjunction with the all-Canadian campaign, and a group of members have volunteered for activities against cloak shops and for visits to homes of workers.

On the industrial front, reports Kraisman, the sportswear season was marked by full-time work throughout the period; in the cloak trade, the season was slow in getting under way, but picked up momentum and ended satisfactorily.

Poll Preparations

Toronto garment workers are giving strong support to labor candidates in the forthcoming municipal elections. Many ILGWUers are taking part energetically in the campaigns of Ford Brand for Mayor, William Dennison for Controller, and all others in the list of candidates endorsed by the Trades and Labor Council.

During the third quarter of 1958, a total of 1,943 charges of unfair labor practices were filed with the NLRB against employers, nearly double the number of the corresponding period in 1957.



WASHINGTON—The national capital is full of new, bright and shining legislative faces. In the House of Representatives and the Senate, they will be seen—and even heard, although it is the custom for freshmen legislators to keep their lips buttoned and pay attention to their seniors.

But there will be very little phony humility. The main question before both houses is just what kind of legislative program will be introduced, fought for and passed. Everyone is new talking about strategy: what comes first, what points can be used for bargaining purposes, how many votes can "liberals" in Congress—Democrats and Republicans—really count on.

High up on the agenda is the question of Rule 22, the infamous Senate rule which permits filibusters—almost endless talk and debate whose object is to kill legislation opposed by small groups of men. Too often, the victims of filibusters have been a whole range of progressive bills favored by labor and liberal sectors of the community.

For many years, the chief advocates of Rule 22 have been a conservative block of Southern Democratic Senators eagerly abetted by their closest friends—conservative Republicans. It must, however, be noted that the use of "lengthy debate"—if not filibuster itself—has an occasion been used to help focus public attention about legislation which might otherwise have passed without amendment.

So keep your eyes sharp and your ears turned to the discussion on the filibuster. This is a debate on Senate procedure, but if your Senate can't proceed, you can't move to the goals many Americans have set for themselves in the last campaign.

In this connection, the most interesting development seems to be the emergence of a strong Democratic bloc of Western Senators. These are expected to prove an important countervailing force to the influence of Southern Senators who have been dominant in the Senate for many years, because of seniority and experience.

Can Mean the Difference

These new Democratic bloc of law Republicans could make the difference between grid legislation and bad in the following additional fields:

1. Introduction of national unemployment insurance standards to replace the present uneven state standards.
2. Amendment of the Social Security Act to provide retired workers with longer and better pension rights. This will mean a fight with the American Medical Association again trying to furnish the ideological lead to the conservative forces to Congress.
3. Of special significance to labor groups will be the drive to amend the Taft-Hartley Act to eliminate clause 14(b), which now permits individual states to balkanize labor-management relations through so-called "right-to-work" laws.

Washington is going to be a great show, folks. It's your show. You produced it; you must also be its several critics.

JUSTICE

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LEON STEIN, Editor

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Start Production to Fill Label Transmission Lines

First ILGWU labels are scheduled to start feeding into dress and sportswear shops in the New York area early this month, according to the ILGWU Label Department. Director Julius Hochman also announces that full instructions are to be given to those who will be responsible for forwarding the label until it ends up at the point at which it is attached to the garment.

Records are to be kept of the amount and destination of the labels, available in rolls of 2,000. Future issues of JUSTICE will detail the handling of the label so that it becomes a device for marking union-produced garments.

It is estimated that a billion labels will be needed in the first six months of the program. In the first weeks of the label's distribution during December, it is expected that transmission lines will be filled so that with the start of January, all dresses and skirts leaving the shop will have the label attached.

Gayrand Knit Scores Point for EOT Drive

Another point has been scored by the Eastern Out-of-Town Department's continuing organizing campaign in the New Jersey knitgoods industry, with the unionization of Gayrand Knitting Mills in Jersey City.

According to EOT General Manager Edward Kramer, victory came after a three-week strike, culminating in a drive which, as in a number of other cases, was marked by the union's two-front fight: against an employer determined to preserve low-pay operations, and against interference by phony "unions."

Important Gains

"However, determination of the Gayrand workers to win the benefits of a genuine union contract won the day. An agreement was negotiated by Kramer and Peter Detelonen, New Jersey EOT organization director, which stipulated greatly improved conditions.

Featured are a wage boost of 20 cents an hour, in two steps; increases in time with the pattern set by New Jersey Knitgoods Local 22; payment for 5% guaranteed holidays; time and one-half pay after daily regular hours; shift ho-

nours, and a cost-of-living escalator clause.

Workers also will be covered by all EOT health, welfare and retirement benefits, including supplementary disability pay, hospital, medical and maternity sums, and full use of the Newark Health Center.

Pact Ratified

At the pact ratification meeting, held in Jersey City, workers elected a shop committee consisting of Alfred Garfunkle, Josephine de Paquale and Pauline Allen.

"To date, Kramer indicates, more than 1,300 Knitgoods workers in Jersey have been brought into ILGWU ranks as a result of the campaign, which got under way last spring. Currently, Local 22 is conducting strikes at six hoodout knitgoods shops in North Jersey.

Workers voted for union to represent them for collective bargaining purposes in 68 per cent of NLRB elections held in July, August and September. This was a higher percentage of union victories than in any quarter since 1935.

'Work' Law Repeal Likely in Indiana

A simple majority vote is all that it takes to repeal the "right-to-work" law in Indiana, and AFL-CIO officials feel certain they have the vote this year.

Final election returns show that out of 46 candidates for re-election in the state legislature who voted for the "work" law, 32 were defeated and only 14 returned to office.

In the House, which Democrats now control by 79 to 31, a repeal is expected to pass without much trouble.

A total of 37 House members who voted for the "work" law sought re-election and 30 were defeated. Among those defeated was the anti-labor chairman of the House Labor Committee.

The GOP holds a slight margin in the Senate despite the fact that 17 Democrats and only seven Republicans were elected or re-elected. The fact that the "work" law only passed the Senate in 1957 by 7 to 23 shows that the repealer will pass—although by a smaller margin than to the House.

Costly to Fire Pro-ILGers, Floyd of Virginia Finds Out

The Floyd Garment Manufacturing Co. of Floyd, Virginia, has learned—to the tune of \$340—the cost of firing a worker for union activity. That's the amount of back pay the firm was ordered by the NLRB to give to Vera Dulancy, an operator. The company also was directed to re-instate her.

Vera Dulancy started working at Floyd in 1948 and was an excellent sewing machine operator. She had never been laid off until March 10, 1958, because of an ILGWU organizing campaign. Charging that she was fired because of her pro-union activity, the Upper South Department took the case to the National Labor Relations Board.

Backing up the union's charges, the board directed the firm to pay the worker \$340 for loss of time, after her full reinstatement, and post a notice in the shop that it would in no way

interfere with the right of its workers to join the ILGWU.

According to Vice Pres. Angela Plambeck, manager of the Upper South Department, the path is now clear for stepped up organizing efforts at Floyd, employing close to 200 workers in the production of blouses and dresses.

The majority carry over the federal minimum wage of \$1 an hour, she reports, and they have no health benefits or paid holidays. Floyd Garment is one of a number of shops owned by the notoriously anti-union employer, Glenn Thornhill.

The pact renewal was ratified unanimously at a knitgoods workers' membership meeting.

Gains include payment for overtime after 37½ hours starting Nov. 15, 1959 and after 35 hours beginning Nov. 1, 1960, and a two-step increase totaling 1 per cent in employers' contributions to health, welfare and retirement funds, for a total of \$14 per cent.

The previous contract had been scheduled to run until May 1959, but both parties agreed to move up negotiation of renewal terms. Consequently, the new pact is scheduled to expire Nov. 15, 1960.

Heading union negotiators were Bernard McGroder Gardner, manager of the Cleveland Knitgoods Council, and William Kaufman, assistant general director, backed up by a negotiating committee consisting of Sade Sokolnick, Mae Fiedler, Bernie Washington, Angie Lulla, Helen Middleton, Carolinne

Corbett, Phyllis Gillick and Frieda Malmon.

Lamp Back Pay

Employees of Lamp Sportswear Co. of Cleveland received more than \$100,000 in back pay last month. The sum became due because the firm had unnecessarily prolonged negotiations for a contract renewal, and only after arbitration proceedings did it agree to the terms the other sportswear manufacturers had granted months earlier.

LeVine Extension

Mandates of the last ILGWU convention were incorporated into extension of the contract reached with LeVine of Cincinnati last month. Kirtman Industries.

Improvements provided include a two-step increase of 10 cents an hour for cutters; 5-cent increase in 1959 for all other work weeks who shall be a 10-cent boost in 1960.

Starting in December, piece workers will get \$1-53 per cent on top of regular earnings, rising to \$2-53 per cent in December 1959. Also, an additional three-quarter per cent is to be paid into the workers' welfare and severance funds beginning July 1, 1959.

The extension also promises the union to reopen the wage clause in 1960.

FAIR EMPLOYMENT LAWS HIGH ON LIST OF LABOR IN CALIF.

Fair employment practices legislation for California is high on organized labor's legislative program for 1959. The passage of such legislation, it was announced by Vice Pres. Samuel Otis, Pacific Coast director.

As in past year, the ILGWU has submitted a resolution to the annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor calling upon the about-to-be re-elected labor movement to carry on the fight for equality of employment opportunity.

The FEP fight in California, since 1953, has been conducted by the California Committee for Fair Employment Practices, which is a delegated body including all segments of labor, the NAACP, the Jewish Labor Committee, the Mexican-American Community Service organization, and various church groups.

Through the efforts of the committee, FEP bills have been introduced in the State Assembly, but each time were killed in the Senate committee. In this year's elections, a number of State Senators who have been hostile to FEP have been defeated while most of the new faces in both houses of the legislature are counted as liberals.

ILGWU participation in the FEP fight, as in the past, will be vigorous. Otis pledged, with a grass-roots campaign under way to win every possible legislative vote.

L.A. Designers Applaud Winning of Recognition

Los Angeles Designers' Local 454 whose long efforts to obtain recognition by local and state employers as an official bargaining agent have recently crowned with success, has voiced appreciation to Pres. David Dubinsky, Vice Pres. Samuel Otis, Pacific Coast Director, and Coach John Board Manager Eddie Strasser for their aid.

Recognition of the designers' local finally came about through a decision by L.A. County Imperial chamber A. G. Salomon.

Superior Kind of Strike



It took three weeks of picketing by these strikers at Superior Accessories in Brooklyn before employers became convinced they were determined to win union conditions. But they finally signed contract with Undergarment and Negligee Workers' Local 62 granting all union benefits, including an immediate wage increase.

N'EAST FIGHTS DENIAL OF VT. JOBLESS SUMS FOR FIRED WORKERS

Denial of unemployment insurance benefits to nine Vermont garment workers, even though they had been laid off some time before a strike was called at their plant, is being appealed by the Northeast Department.

According to Vice Pres. David Dubinsky, department director, the workers involved had been employed at the Swanton, Vt. plant of Cutting and Trimming Co., a dress factory. The firm also owns another plant in Burlington, where a strike called under similar circumstances is still in progress. The union is also seeking a restraining of denial of benefits to some 20 Burlington workers.

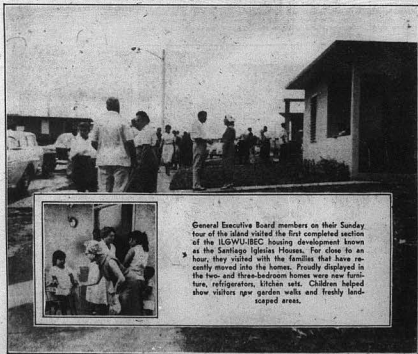
The union has been conducting an organizing campaign at these shops, culminating in strikes being called. Despite the fact that the nine Swanton workers had been fired before the walkouts began, the Unemployment Compensation Commissioner said that they were involved in "labor dispute" and therefore were not eligible for benefits.

The union now is seeking to get the Vermont Supreme Court to reverse this ruling. It also points out that the Swanton plant was separate and distinct from Burlington, and that even though the Swanton shop has since gone out of business, thus ending its "labor dispute,"



Pres. Dubinsky tells record of accomplishment of Puerto Rican garment workers as Hipolito Marciano, head of AFL-CIO in island, waits to translate remarks into Spanish.

G.E.B. in PUERTO RICO



General Executive Board members on their Sunday tour of the island visited the first completed section of the ILGWU-IBEC housing development known as the Santiago Iglesias Mouses. For close to an hour, they visited with the families that have recently moved into the homes. Proudly displayed in the two- and three-bedroom homes were new furniture, refrigerators, kitchen sets. Children helped show visitors new garden walks and freshly landscaped areas.

For most members of the ILGWU General Executive Board, the meeting of the GEB in Puerto Rico provided a first opportunity to get to know the island and its people better. Stateside notions began to give way on the Sunday preceding the start of the meeting when board members toured San Juan, its environs and the northeast corner of the island in a 12-car caravan.

Old San Juan, with its immaculately clean and picturesque narrow streets, La Fortaleza, once a fortress and now the Governor's residence, the old-city walls, built by the Spaniards, passed in quick review. Then came El Fanguito, the shack slums on the river edges, occupied by squatters, surrounded by mud, but each one-room stilted structure furnished with electricity to operate the homework sewing machine, refrigerator or television.

The caravan moved on through the Candado section that makes Hollywood pale, to the ILGWU-IBEC housing development where, on a Sunday, families were busy painting, erecting concrete fences, cutting run-off drains. Then the caravan wound its way through villages and hills ending at a once pirate-infested waterfront town in the Caguas region, where a picnic of native foods was served.

Other outstanding occasions were the membership meeting in the middle of the week and the shop visits after the GEB session ended. In all of these, the industriousness of Puerto Ricans and the pride with which they are working to improve their island home was the inspiring and dominant fact.



Sessions of the General Executive Board reviewed recent ILGWU progress, included examination of state of Puerto Rican garment industry.



Highlight of Puerto Rican visit was meeting of Local 600 on Nov. 19. Gaily dressed and in holiday spirit, shop leaders came from all parts of the island to hear ILGWU officers as well as Puerto Rican labor leaders. At left, top, Fernando Sierra Berdecia, Puerto Rican Secretary of Labor, praises the role of the ILGWU in lifting standards of the island's women's garment industry. In center, GES members on

stage are introduced to audience. At bottom, Pres. Dubinsky confers with Secretary Sierra Berdecia on proposal to establish leadership training school in Puerto Rico. Historic Local 600 membership meeting was held at beautiful Colegio de Abogados. Workers left their shops at three o'clock and proceeded to the auditorium. Many came long distances by car and by bus.



As time allowed, GES members visited garment shops. One such visit took First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini and Vice Pres. Angela Bambece to giant Glo-Bra plant, where visitors ate noonday meal with employees. Below, Mrs. Antonini takes turn at machine.



Cloak Chief Underlines 4 Enforcement Points

Vigilance in enforcing all provisions of the collective agreement was stressed by General Manager Isidore Nagler at a recent staff meeting of the New York Cloak Joint Board. As is usual at the start of a new season, Nagler met with all department managers, business agents and senior staff officers on Nov. 25, to brief them on union policy and on the current situation in the retail suits and sportswear industry.

He cautioned the staff to be alert against attempts by some employees to utilize the current economic uncertainty to evade their responsibilities under the collective agreement. This was especially vital, he stated, in view of the impending expiration of the agreements in May 1959.

Nagler emphasized what he termed the four basic areas of union control: wages, hours, settlement of prices and designation of contractors.

Settlement System

Reviewing the price settlement system, Nagler stressed the importance of maintaining established rates in the section work shops. He emphasized that business agents of all contracting shops of jobbers should be present at all price settlements made on the jobbers' premises.

In cases where a jobber worked with section work contractors as well as tailoring shops, on the same garments, staffers were to make certain that prices were uniform, and that completed garments in section work establishments insured the workers the same wages as for the completed tailoring garment.

A vital part of Nagler's talk dealt with contractor designation, and he detailed the achievements that had been made in erecting abuses connected with this problem.

In concluding his report, Nagler reviewed the union's retirement program and stressed his determination that proper provision be made in the collective agreements to be renewed next year, to make it possible for every qualified pension applicant to be retired without delay.

Hitting the Holdout on Two Fronts



The WORKERS of
ELEN HART INC.
1384 B'WAY
ON STRIKE

JOINT BOARD
DRESSMAKERS UNION
ILGWU - AFL-CIO

At same time that New York Dress Joint Board pickets were telling union's story outside premises of holdout Ellen Hart at 1384 Broadway, some 150 workers were picketing firm's struck contracting shops in southern New Jersey.

N. Y. Members Must Get 1959 Medical Envelopes

New York ILGWU members will need a 1959 medical service envelope in order to obtain medical benefits at the Union Health Center after Dec. 31, 1958. The 1959 envelopes can be obtained at local union offices after Dec. 15.

These envelopes will be good for the entire year of 1959, except for members of Locals 42, 91, 95, 105, 122 and 125. Envelopes for members of these seven locals will be good only until June 30, 1959, and they will have to exchange them at that time to get new ones effective for the July 1-Dec. 31 period.

Members of Locals 22 and 39, in the dress industry, who have chosen HEP or Blue Shield under the new medical plan, will not be eligible to use the Union Health Center, but other members of those locals will be able to use its facilities after Dec. 31, 1958 only if they are given a medical service envelope by their local union.

Nation's largest labor relations board elections now than they have in the last three years, a government report shows.

4 Hart Contractors Struck in So. Jersey

Maintaining solid, spirited ranks, some 150 workers are entering the sixth week of their strike against four non-union dress contracting shops in southern New Jersey. All the shops are linked to the Ellen Hart firm, a non-union jobber of New York City.

The strike, which is being directed by the Dress Joint Council, was called after union representatives shipped shipments from Ellen Hart and other non-union jobbers—excluding those the union has been striking since March—to the four shops which are in Woodstown, Salem, Quinton and Glassboro.

All are owned by a man named Meyer Wolf, and operate under the name of Marfly Dress.

Ed Banzal of the Dress Joint Council organization, department, reports that conflict is

the four shops are "punctured." Some who have been employed there for 20 years are making only the federal minimum of \$1 an hour, he states, and they get no paid vacations, holidays or health and welfare benefits.

Banzal, who is in charge of the strikes, says that an overwhelming majority of the workers the four shops are backing the union, despite all kinds of pressure brought to bear against them by the employer.

Firm May Meet

The employer has refused to meet with the union, despite repeated requests by the state mediator, and is seeking an injunction. The union has filed a petition for a National Labor Relations Board representation election.

After the strike was called, the firm made vague promises to the workers of "better conditions" if they broke with the union and returned to their jobs. "We want better conditions, but we want them through the union!" one worker replied.

"You never talked so nice before," another worker commented. "Now come now when the union's around, you're so nice!"

The union, which is paying strike benefits to the strikers, has made it clear that it won't permit the firm to "starve the workers into submission."

Organizer Joe Gliando reports that he's getting highly effective cooperation from the shop chairladies and secretaries. Mary Jefferson and Myrtle Stewart at Woodstown, Esther Harwood and Libby Putney at Salem and Martha Bowman at Glassboro.

The strikers and their families had Thanksgiving dinners at union halls in their respective towns. Last month, the strikers arranged Halloween parties at the union halls for their children.

In their fight, the strikers have the full cooperation of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department, New York Undergarment Local 42, the Philadelphia Dress Joint Board and Morris Dobson, manager of the South Jersey-Philadelphia ILGWU.

HOW TO BUY

by Sidney Margolies

Space Age Predominates In the Christmas Toy Field

Parents, relatives and other gift-givers get a little break this Christmas. Prices of toys in general are no costlier than last year and some actually have gone down a little in price, especially the cozier dolls, cars, trains and trains.

As might be expected, there is great emphasis in toy departments this year on space and satellite playthings. This way less money waste, unless you carefully select the items for enduring interest. You can spend \$4 for a rocket launcher with no educational value and only temporary novelty appeal—or you can invest the same \$4 in a good 36-power telescope for space observing, which will be useful for years.

Here are tips on shopping for satisfactory design and construction in playthings and other gift items:

TABLE GAMES: Look for adequate size of board and accessories; wide spaces on board; clear directions; whether game teaches new skills or information, and captures child's interest. Among games with high play interest, some traditional and some new are "Civilians," "Theory," "Candyland," "Scrabble for Juniors," "Johnny Can Read," "Ball," and "Malice" (a party game for teenagers and adults).

DOLLS, ACCESSORIES: Undressed dolls offer best value; sellers charge disproportionately higher prices for dolls with larger wardrobes and accessories. Doll clothes for young children especially should be simple. But in general, look for large seams, big armholes and openings, generous size hoods and eyes, snags or large buttons.

Beware the many poor-quality doll houses on the market. The experts say a good doll house should be easy to assemble and sturdy and balanced when assembled. Doll furniture should be compact, light, not too bulky, simple in design and sturdy.

Blocks Are Good Value

BLOCKS: An outstanding value, both in price and enduring interest, is the jumbo blocks made of heavy fiberboard with egg-crest inserts which give them great durability. These are available for as little as \$3 for a set of different shapes.

HANDICRAFT MATERIALS: One of the best sources is the official Boy and Girl Scout departments at one of the local stores. Anyone can buy any of the official Scout equipment except uniforms. Scout handicraft kits this year range from \$1 to \$4 in price, and include belt and other leathercraft kit, crystal radio kit, leather, mosaic kit, plaster casting outfit, Indian link jewelry kit, basket materials and beadcraft outfit.

A popular and reasonably-priced handicraft kit for girls is the Snap-Lock Fashion Kit, about \$2 in most stores. It provides materials for belts, bracelets, neckties, other accessories.

WHEEL TOYS: Avoid wind-up toys, experts advise. They are more expensive and likely to break soon. Dump trucks have high play value, the Canadian testers have found. In wheel toys, look for easy wheeling forwards and backwards, ease in manipulation, no sharp edges, balance and steadiness.

TOOLS: For young children, nursery experts recommend a cobbler's hammer with a wide head. This can be used with wide-head nails like the tacks used for plasterboard, so the child can aim easily.

In shopping for toys, both U. S. and Canadian families can get good help from the 1958 edition of "What's What for Children." This is a paperback book of 118 pages, with a selective guide to books, toys, games, sports equipment, art materials and other play equipment, classified by age. You can get it for 50 cents in coin from the Toy Testing Committee, c/o National Industrial Design Council, Day Building, Ottawa, Canada.

No. 1 Secretary



Chosen "Miss Union Secretary of 1958" was Janet Harris, book keeper and secretary at EOT Locals 158 and 157 in South River, N. J. She was "crowned" at annual labor press dinner in Washington last week. Here, she receives congratulations from Simon Baumchild (left), local manager, and Edward Krasner, general manager of Eastern Out-of-Town Department. Janet was Remington Rand-donated typewriter and \$1,000.

Home-Style Thanksgiving With the Alton Union Family



Almost every member of versatile Local 202 in Alton, Ill., had some part in Thanksgiving family dinner festivities, an annual event of this Central States affiliate. And there's much to do: preparing the bountiful and delicious food, putting up the beautiful harvest decorations, performing in specially written show. Above [left], Bertha Phipps and Grace Murray, secretary and president of local, set the stage for

gathering. [Center] Pumpkin or cherry? Michael and Carla Calvert watch Gotsie Kohler cut generous slices of pie, and just can't make up their minds which looks more delicious. [Right] Around "Big Chief" Rose Wagonblast dance "squaws" Carla and Crystal Calvert and "braves" Joe Sumner and Michael Calvert. Show wound up with Regional Director Frederick Siems projecting union's future goals.

Court Quashes Holdout Case Against Five Dress Unionists

A New York Court Special Sessions Court last week acquitted five garment unionists of a variety of harassing charges brought against them by a non-union Harlem contractor. The charges grew out of the Dress Joint Board's organization drive in Harlem, which was started last spring.

The contractor, a man named Frank Gilligan who operates a shop at 113 East 125th St. under the name of Krystine Fox, charged a union organization committee headed by Henry Eastman, a member of the Local 105 staff, which was cooperating with the joint board in the drive, with a half-dozen alleged deeds.

Under cross-examination, however, Gilligan's charges fell apart as, time after time, he contradicted himself and, in general, thoroughly discredited himself as a witness.

Before the trial, for instance, attorney Bob Markewich of the firm representing the union had gone to the premises of Krystine Fox and found that the lock in the door, which Gilligan claimed had been broken and replaced, was clearly as old as the door. There were no signs that it had been changed or even worked on. When Markewich tried to have a photograph taken of the door, Gilligan blocked it off.

At the trial Gilligan reduced his claim of damages from \$4,000 to \$800 but failed to produce any damaged garments or materials. He said that he had disposed of them, but wouldn't say where or how.

Gilligan's story fell apart at so many points that the whole case against the union organization committee collapsed completely.

The union's case was presented by attorney Jerry Rosenbaum of the firm Markewich, Rosenbaum and Beck. The Special Sessions Court judges were Impellitteri, Molloy and Cassman.

Attorney Markewich says that "for all practical purposes, the proceedings at the Special Sessions Court also ends a \$50,000 civil suit brought by Gilligan against the ILGWU and its president."

Albert Smith Sr. Dies;
Unity House Caretaker
Albert M. Smith Sr., caretaker at Unity House, the ILGWU summer resort at Forest Park, Pa., died at the age of 64 on Nov. 20. Smith had been caretaker of the Unity House grounds during both summer and winter, since 1945. His widow, Katherine, is head housekeeper. Also surviving are his son, Albert Jr., postmaster at Buckhills, Pa., two granddaughters and a daughter-in-law.

65 SHOPS ENTERED ON LOCAL 105 ROLLS THRU '58 UNIONIZING

New York Local 105 organizers, aided in some instances by the entire staff, brought an additional 65 shops under contract with the union in the first 11 months of 1958, a recent survey shows.

Of the new shops, 12 are jobs and 53 are contractors. Some 1,500 workers received wage increases, a 35-hour week and other benefits of union membership as a result of the locally year-around organization drive.

"The results are a tribute to the hard and systematic work of our staff members, and especially to Henry Prastin, Aaron Levin and Sam Rudowitz, who shared the main burden of organizing," Manager Martin L. Cohen said.

Some employers agreed to sign union contracts readily, but others sought to hold out. The union conducted an organization drive at Quiller, a firm employing 150 workers at the Bush Terminal, on the first Brooklyn waterfront, through most of last winter before an agreement was reached.

Generally, however, there were few strikes and almost no jurisdictional conflicts with other unions.

N'East Pact for Harvie Shop Ends 9-Month Strike in Penn.

Nine months of determined picketing by strikers at Harvie Sportswear Co. in Sweet Valley, Pa., members of the Northeast Department's Wymonding Valley District, ended successfully when the anti-union holdout said the plant to a unionized employer, reports Vice Pres. David Gingsold, department director.

All 70 employees were hired by Jay Pastelson, operated by Harry Liberman, and will be working under terms of the general dress industry collective agreement.

Harvie had been a subsidiary of Budget Dress of New York, which is still resisting unionization efforts of the Dress Joint Council.

When the plant was reopened, a party was held in the shop attended also by the new employer, union officers, Congressman Dan Flood, and other prominent civic leaders.

District Manager Min L. Matheson pointed to the situation as an example of how both workers and the community benefit when a shop operates under ILGWU contract conditions.

Story of Joe Hill Vivid Labor Play

By MARK STARR
Director, ILGWU Education Department

The professional critics have given details of the long research, writing, stage techniques and the 32-member cast that have made "The Man Who Never Died" great theatre. My purpose is to

death to sing and preach industrial solidarity in order to make possible the great expansion of trade unions in the favorable climate of the New Deal decade, 1933-43. Songs by, and about Joe Hill, and now this stirring play, are, as analogues for members of free trade unions as memories of Valley Forge are for us as citizens of the United States.

Joe Hill deserves a long run because unionists should be sure that their members see it so that they can get a real image of the early struggles of Labor. To look back will inspire appreciation of past progress and prepare union members for further advance. The play will help them to prize the great changes which have come in our industrial relations. Joe Hill's story comes over the footlights with all the impact of modern theatrical techniques.

This is not the slapstick satirical color and gaiety of "Pins and Needles" or "The Pajama Game." Joe Hill's shooting in the play is comparable to the Triangle Fire scenes in the classic film "With These Hands."

ILGWU members in particular in their mutual revues, their classes and their institutes still sing, and hence they will have a special interest in the play. Those whose songs have helped to build many a picket line firm.

"The Man Who Never Died" plays at the Jan Hus Theatre, 301 E. 74th St., New York (LE-4-8310). Special rates are available for union groups.



Joe Hill, played by Mark Gordon, is held at gunpoint by girl friend's jealous husband.

Cloak Union Acts to Obtain Wages Due 62 in Brooklyn

Speedy action has been initiated by the New York Cloak Joint Board against a Brooklyn contractor in an effort to recover wages due 62 workers. However, the workers' delay in informing the union of the situation may result in their losing a part of the sums owed to them.

According to Vice Pres. Theodore Nagler, joint board general manager, the workers of this shop waited three weeks before telling the union that their employer owed them several weeks' wages—despite the fact that the union has stressed repeatedly the need for immediate reporting of such occurrences.

Wage delinquency cases have been very frequent and losses by workers negligible, thanks to the generally prompt action by the workers concerned and by the union, he pointed out.

As soon as the union became aware of the Brooklyn situation, supervisor Samuel Zeldin of the Brooklyn office informed the industry impartial chairman and set in motion machinery provided by the collective agreement to obtain the back pay owed the workers. The arbitrator ordered an immediate ex-

mination of the contractor's books to determine the amount of wages in default.

Liability Limit

Under terms of the collective agreement, jobbers' liability for wages of workers in their contractors shops is limited to 10 full working days prior to the union's complaint.

Accordingly, impartial Chairman Sol A. Rosenblatt found the jobber liable for two weeks' pay, and held the contractor liable for the balance of the wage due.

The union then proceeded with vigorous legal action against the contractor. Unfortunately, however, he has gone out of business, and the workers, because of their own negligence in notifying the union promptly of the default, face possible loss of the additional wages.

CEB Gauges Large Scafe Activities On Pay, Pensions, Severance, and

HITS AND MISERS It's All a Big Conspiracy To Make Life Difficult!

By Joe Connolly

(Continued From Page 3)

sky reported that arrangements are virtually completed for the ILGWU dress to be sewn into deans and sportswear starting in December, with the possibility that other branches will also be ready at that time. At present, 75 per cent or 350,000 businessmen of the work under contracts providing for use of the ILGWU label.

Adopt Resolutions

The ILGWU president devoted a large part of his report to a market-by-market and trade-by-trade review of contracts as they provided for these five major improvements.

Following a short review of recent political events and the result of the elections, the CEB adopted four resolutions, calling for:

- Enactment of a \$120 minimum wage by the incoming Congress along with the extension of federal minimum wage protection and the adjustment of Puerto Rican minimums.
- Elimination of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act which makes possible the enactment by the states of so-called "right to work" laws.
- Amendment by the Senate of IL Rule 21, which is the basis of filibustered "right to work" laws.
- Imposition by federal agencies of proper limitations on apparel imports from Hong Kong made under low labor standards.

ILGers in Puerto Rico Cheer Progress Plans

(Continued From Page 2)

As a result, Pres. Dubinsky announced, sick benefits have been increased from \$12 to \$15 a week; the benefit period has been extended from 13 weeks to 16 weeks; 17 instead of 12 weeks pay provided for eye glasses; surgical benefits are to total \$5 instead of \$30.

While the increase in benefits indicated the strength and stability of the union and the industry on the island, Pres. Dubinsky went on to point out the further progress that has been made under the ILGWU.

Wages Pushed Up

Steadily, under ILGWU prodding legal minimums and wage rates have been raised so that while, in the past few years, the cost of living on the island has risen 10 per cent, average hourly earnings in the apparel industry have gone up from 21 cents to 23 cents—an increase of 13.3 per cent.

Speaking forcefully of stories that had been fed to the press that week by one anti-union employer on the island, Pres. Dubinsky dismissed the charge that unionization was driving the apparel industry from Puerto Rico. In the past year, he said, the value of its women's apparel production had risen from \$155,000,000 to \$205,000,000.

The real story of the complaint, he declared, apparently lay in the fact that in the past few years, the number of women workers—targets of the greatest exploitation in the industry—had been reduced from 35,000 to 25,000. On the other hand, factory production, indicating industrialization and rising productivity, had risen in this period from 15,500 workers to 11,500 workers.

In the production of broadens alone, he pointed out, in the past year 1948, 100,000 yards have risen from 30 cents to 50 cents an hour. But far from being sym-

Set Convention Date

The members of the General Executive Board also heard reports on the negotiations for the renewal of their agreements by Local 35 (Brooklyn), and Local 143 (Newark and Flors). The board pledged full support to these efforts, and stressed strict action against all efforts to win new contracts at the bargaining table.

The date for the 36th ILGWU convention was set by the CEB for May 11, 1959 in Miami Beach, Fla. A constitution revision committee of the CEB was de-stated, composed of 7-11 Ed Glagoff, chairman; Edw. Nagler, Charles S. Zimmerman, Morris Blais and Harry Greenberg, with Luigi Anselmi and Louis Stutberg as ex-officio members.

Reports on technical matters were made by several of the CEB standing committees. The most important was given to a report by the ILGWU Legal Department, which cited recent court and agency decisions and rulings affecting strikes, picketing and bargaining rights and procedures.

Dubinsky announced changes in New York managerial posts resulting from the approaching retirement of a number of veteran leaders. The changes were provided text for a discussion of the union's continuing manpower program. In this connection, Pres. Dubinsky summarized the work and

present record of the ILGWU Training Institute which, he said, is playing an essential role in providing needed staff personnel.

He declared that one of the major ways in which the CEB was supervising the master staff changes and assignments.

Label Review

One session of the board meeting was devoted almost entirely to a review and discussion of the ILGWU label program, which is slated to begin reaching dress and sportswear shops in the East this month.

A full presentation of the program was made by Vice Pres. John Hickman, director of the ILGWU Label Department, and Pres. Dubinsky led the discussion on costs, control methods and the preliminary promotion plans. It was estimated that the annual cost of the program will be \$2 million, half coming from the union and the other half from the sale of the label.

A special night session of board members from outside of New York was held on Wednesday, with Executive Vice Pres. Stutberg and Vice Pres. Dubinsky and Vice Pres. Hochman again dealing with anticipated problems that may arise in areas and regions outside of New York.

Regional Reports

Digests of detailed regional and market reports prepared by members of the board were presented at the CEB meeting. Following are highlights from the reports:

Health and welfare fund collections in New York's cloak industry, according to Vice Pres. Edw. Nagler, indicated a 16 per cent drop for the January-July 1958 period, compared to the same period in 1957. However, August and September showed a rising trend toward a possible fair fall season.

Earnings and employment were also affected in the dress industry, according to the report by Vice Pres. Charles S. Zimmerman, who pointed out that retailers, who are extremely cautious in their purchases, were made even more so by style uncertainty. In his first report to the board as general manager, Zimmerman also outlined, in detail, the organizational and enforcement problems that now the main item on the union's agenda.

Over the entire, Vice Pres. Mae Falkman reported virtually full employment in all branches continuing into the spring season, and that the need for change in photo-movings has been noted.

N'Est—EOT—COT

The report by Edward Kramer, general manager of the Eastern Over-the-Counter Department, stressed the problems confronting the EOT campaign in New Jersey, in which 15 shops with more than 1,000 workers have been organized since Jan. 1, 1958. The department has gained more than 1,000 members, reversing a previous trend.

Over in the Clark Out-of-Town shops has been at a fair level. Continuing warm weather has brought a decline in the volume of spring lines, it was reported by Vice Pres. George Rubin.

The report for the Northeast Department prepared by Pres. David Glagoff stressed continued organizing effort in that area, with emphasis on cooperative efforts of the New York State Labor Council in stabilizing and making uniform conditions in the shops.

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Vice Pres. Charles Kretzler reported that the volume of work in the industry, and that with

him, I'm clumsy, I'd admit it. And I'm not a mental giant either. Still and all, I think this little be made easier for me. It doesn't have to be this difficult.

You know those little blanks and coupons—you see all over the place in magazines and on match folders and cleaning powder cans? The ones that may please me free your instructive booklet titled "How to Have Lovelier Feet" or "Twenty Thousand Ways to Serve Dried Pigs."

Well, I'd like to have those booklets. So I clip out the coupons, and sit down with a pencil to fill in my name and address. But can I do it? Patience. In the teeny amount of space they've allotted me, I couldn't even write my name and address in shorthand. Please print clearly indeed!

And another thing—when stores price merchandise at \$1.99 and \$2.99, do you think they're kidding? If they can't fool me, they can't fool anyone. I've seen that \$1.99 and \$2.99 and the apurages fall out under \$40. And I don't want anything I'd buy at \$99 that I'd consider extravagant at \$2. I can't want that 2 cents. What I want are nice, round, manageable, easy-to-add figures. I'm tired of trying to figure out where I made a mistake in my bank balance.

Why Are Jar Taps So Tight?

Sometimes I think they're deliberately trying to drive me out of my mind. Why do they put jar taps on so tight? And why don't they put enough glue on envelope flaps?

And why must I open cans of aspirin upside down? I don't like it! It goes against my grain. As a matter of fact, I usually don't do it. It is after I have opened the can right side up that the aspirin falls out. Upside first, that I realize it said Open Other End on the top of the can. Well, I have a simple, brilliant solution to this problem. They could put the label on upside down.

Why must everything be so complicated? The average four-year-old wears a six-year-old shirt. That's what we have to change. For a day. And—after years of trading back to exchange things for a larger size—I know it's true. But does this make sense? I ask you!

Things that are supposed to fit each other don't. Candlestick holders are a big fat candle—or maybe the candles are too small. Either way, I have to go through what you call drip-dripping bastards, which is messy—at least the way I do it. Cigarettes, for instance, are supposed to be a cork back into a bottle is like trying to put the toothpaste back into the tube.

It seems to me that a nation which can build an atomic submarine ought to be able to solve these problems!

the collective agreement expiring Dec. 31, 1958, negotiations for renewal were now under way with representatives of Local 25 of the Eastern Out-of-Town and Newark Departments joining Local 25.

The report by Vice Pres. Harry Greenberg of Local 21 indicated organization of 22 shops and widespread educational work pertaining to Spanish-speaking members.

Vice Pres. Louis Nelson reviewed the gains of recent contract renewal in the Knitgoods industry, which had resulted in a severance pay fund and the accession of the union label. He pointed out that technological changes affecting the volume of employment are again being felt in the industry.

Vice Pres. Angela Rumbach stressed the two-thirds of the agreement in the Upper South Department were renewed during 1958, and all were brought into line in the seven-hour day, 36-hour week.

Agreements in the cloak, dress and sportswear industries in Boston have been made to include standard ILGWU provisions on the 35-hour work week, the union label and severance pay. It was reported by Vice Pres. Philip Kramer.

Illinois, Ohio—Ky.

Vice Pres. Morris Blais reported a fair volume of work in the Chicago cloak industry, as well as in the dress and sportswear dress branches.

Important agreements were signed by the Garment Industries of Illinois, six R & R Kaufman plants, shops in Peoria, Ill., Rhine Manufacturing Co. and Junior House in Milwaukee, Wis., were also reported on in detail.

The report by Vice Pres. Nicholas Kirman for the Ohio-Kentucky region stressed the recent political campaign against the "right-to-work" bill.



Manager William Ross of the Philadelphia Dress Joint Board reported considerable improvement in the volume of work, and near completion of the drive for overtime pay after 35 hours.

In the South

S. C. Chaikin, director of the Lower Southwest Region, reported on problems involved in enforcing convention mandates in the shops of the area.

Fred Miles, director of the Central Region, emphasized that the recent renewal with Forest City Manufacturing Co., largest dress firm in the region, includes all set the standard for other dress makers in the South. E. T. Kehrer, director of the Southeast Region, also reported progress on convention matters, organizing strikes, and noted that all sections in that area are operating at full capacity.

West Coast markets, according to the report by Vice Pres. Samuel Otis, have experienced a poor fall season, with virtually all of the industry is now on the winter week, with overtime pay provisions, and new agreements renewed since the 1956 convention call for severance pay and the union label.

Vice Pres. Bernard Shane reported that the better lines in the Canadian cloak industry had a good season, as did also the dress industry, but that the cheaper lines had a poor season.

Also attending the meeting and participating in the discussion of reports were Vice Presidents Benjamin Kaplan, Howard Melberg, Joseph Mayras, first Vice Pres. Luigi Anselmi and lines served as chairman of the meeting.

The session ended with the board passing a resolution of thanks to the staff and members of Local 600 in Puerto Rico, which served as host.

CUTTERS COLUMN

Cutters Acclaim Goldenberg, Named New Manager of '32'

With expressions of deep appreciation for Assistant Manager Max Goldenberg's long, able and devoted service as an officer of Local 10, the membership accepted his resignation at a meeting in Manhattan Center on Nov. 24. He has been named manager of Corset and Brassiere Local 32 to succeed Abraham Snyder, who is retiring.

In recommending acceptance "with regret" of the resignation, the executive board reported to the membership that Pres. David Dubinsky had asked Goldenberg to assume the leadership of Local 32, and the board felt the local should "bow to the president's request and it should not stand in the way of Goldenberg's opportunity for wider service to the ILGWU."

It was noted that the local, earlier this year, had celebrated his 25 years of service as an officer of the organization.

Outstanding Service

Vice Pres. Max Falkman, manager of Local 18, told the members he had sought to persuade Goldenberg to remain with the local to which he had made such an outstanding contribution for so many years, but was not only for the betterment of the cutters in the dress shops that were under his supervision but of the cloak and miscellaneous cutters as well.

He expressed confidence that Goldenberg would give to the local of over 7,000 members which he will head, the same high quality of service and leadership which he had displayed in Local 18.

Recalling that Local 10 had become accustomed to having either Benali and the General Office "appropriate" some of its ablest officers, the cutters' chief cited, in this connection, Pres. Dubinsky, Cloak Joint Board General Manager, Indore Nagler and Executive Vice Pres. Louis Stulberg as examples. He also noted that Local 10 members were used as business agents and in other capacities in various ILGWU affiliates.

He declared the cutters' organization was proud to provide manpower for leadership in other segments of the union and, fortunately, it had always managed to replenish its ranks with capable men and to grow in strength and to make further progress.

Executive Vice Pres. Stulberg, told the cutters that when he was in charge of the dress branch of the local during the early Thirties, he was instrumental in having Goldenberg become a business agent. He declared, Goldenberg had been a member of the local for over a century of honorable service to Local 10 with "those whose devotion has been exposed at Congressional hearings and who should never have been part of any labor movement."

Recognizing the reluctance of the local to having some of its able men leave it from time to time for service in other branches of the union, Stulberg pointed out that while the cutters' organization of 4,500 members was strong and influential far beyond its numerical size, nevertheless, it could not retain its strength and prestige unless the rest of the locals in the great family of the ILGWU comprising 450,000 members was as strong, reliable hands.

The selection of Goldenberg to manage an important local was neither sudden nor accidental, Stulberg stated, because the leadership of the ILGWU is constantly on the lookout for people evidencing capacity for leadership. He emphasized the opportunity that the cutters must not only possess ability, but must be able to devote themselves singlemindedly to advancing the interests of those who

Because of the Christmas and New Year holidays, there will be no meeting of Local 10 during December.

honor you in permitting you to serve."

Deeply moved, Goldenberg reviewed his activities in the local as business agent, secretary to the executive board, supervisor of the cutters in the dress shops and assistant manager. He enumerated the improvements which had been achieved in the wage and working conditions of the cutters and said "it is a great satisfaction to have worked with others to bring this about."

In his new post, he stated, he would "have wider scope for service to the ILGWU but he would always take an abiding interest in the affairs of Local 10." Thanking the membership for the opportunity of serving them and for the cooperation they had given him, through the years, he called on them to give their continued, unstinting support to the administration of Local 10 in order that the local may move forward to greater achievements in the years ahead.

Antonini Honored For Anti-Bias Acts

First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, general secretary of Italian Dressmakers' Local 89, has been cited by Governor Averell Harriman of New York for his activities in helping to eliminate bias in various fields. The citation, signed by the Governor, states it is being awarded to Antonini, a member of the Labor Advisory Committee of the State Commission Against Discrimination. "In recognition and appreciation of dedicated and effective public service in assisting SCAD to carry out its responsibility for protecting the equal rights and proper privileges of all the inhabitants of the state in employment, public-assisted housing and in public accommodations."

In Alaska, our newest state, women comprise one-fourth of the labor force, compared with the U. S. proper, where they comprise one-third.

SRO at Retirees' Rally

Big turnout of retired Italian-speaking workers overflowed into corridors at rally held in Roosevelt Auditorium last month. Meeting, called to discuss action for improved social security benefits for senior citizens, heard ILGWU First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini and Vice Pres. Howard McIntire, among others.

Changing of the Guard



Shelley Appleton (left), who will become new manager of Skirmishers' Local 23 next month, is extended heartiest best wishes by Louis Reiss (right), retiring manager of Local 23, and Vice Pres. Indore Nagler, general manager of New York Cloak Joint Board. Appleton has been manager of Local 99, Office and Distribution Workers.

Militant Spirit of EOTers Keeps Rosters Climbing Up

The Eastern Out-of-Town Department's rosters were swelled by a net gain of more than 1,000 new members during the period from Jan. 1, 1956 to July 1, 1958, General Manager Edward Kramer reported to a recent meeting of the EOT staff.

This growth is aside from the more than 1,000 newly organized workers recruited to date through the current New Jersey knifedogs campaign, he pointed out.

Kramer credited much of the membership expansion in Connecticut, New Jersey, Upstate New York and Long Island to the spirit engendered by the dress general strike.

He also reported to the gathering that vigorous election campaign activities in the tri-state area had resulted in a higher number of voter registrations and a greater total of voluntary contributors to the ILGWU Campaign Committee funds than in 1956, which was a Presidential election year.

Studies were told by Assistant General Manager Abraham Baum that 628 EOTers are now getting retirement benefits from the union.

It was also reported that all EOT numbers are covered by agreements providing for a 52-hour week, and that more than 34,000 workers in 742 shops would be covered by paid holidays for piece workers as well as time workers, starting Jan. 1, 1959, when dress holiday pay provisions go into effect.

Severance pay provisions cover about 20,000 workers in 515 shops.

Westchester EOT Marks 25th Year

More than 2,000 members and friends of Locals 137, 340, and 143 gathered at the Yonkers State Armory recently to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Eastern Out-of-Town Department's affiliates in Westchester and Rockland Counties.

The area locals' impressive record of accomplishments during the quarter of a century was lauded by ILGWU First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, who extolled the improvements in wages and working conditions achieved during Manager Louis Reiss' stewardship, and EOT General Manager Edward Kramer, who pointed to the job ahead in continuing to organize the unorganized and in stepping up educational and political activities.

Los Angeles Cloaks Set January Filing on Pension

Eligible Los Angeles cloakmakers wishing to apply for retirement benefits must do so during Jan. 1-31, 1959 at the union office, 400 West 9th St., announces Manager Indore Nagler of the Los Angeles Cloak Joint Board.

SCAN 'DR. ZHIVAGO' AT HUNTER MEET DEC. 6

The headline-making, Nobel-prize-winning novel "Dr. Zhivago," which got author Boris Pasternak into trouble with the Soviet government, will be discussed by Dr. Arthur Zeiger at the Education Department's Saturday get-together on Dec. 6. The place: Hunter College, Park Ave. and 68th St. Entrance, Room 1400. The time: 1:30 P.M.

This stimulating topic is but one of the many that have attracted large turnouts of New York ILGWUers throughout the current season, according to Francis Colon, Education Department secretary. Participants have been able to savor a large variety of political, cultural, psychological, literary and other subjects.

On Dec. 4, the Thursday night Education-Recreation Center activity will focus on Dr. Bernard Shaw, who will discuss "How People Adapt

BOOK FRONT

by Marion Spiechholder

Tugwell Shows How Great Mold Art of Politics

THE ART OF POLITICS. By Bradford G. Tugwell. Doubleday and Co. \$5.

ALTOGETHER'S AMERICA. By Ray G. Tugwell. Doubleday and Co. \$4.95.

Mr. Tugwell, who has been in a unique position to observe a number of outstanding politicians in action, has here undertaken a study of the manner in which they build their power with the electorate and the way in which they use that power.

"This practice he calls an art, for he immediately disclaims any intention of deriving a common denominator that would explain how Franklin D. Roosevelt, Franklin M. Roosevelt, and Louis Brandeis made their political marks.

Each of these men possessed tremendous natural gifts, and the people and the political entities in which they functioned. But it is Tugwell's contention that beyond that, they possessed a rare ability to improve on developing circumstances and to take full advantage of "breaks."

Tugwell's own political preferences need not be given full acceptance in following his examination of the way in which political genius functions. By basing his study on three men, one of whom became President, the other Mayor of New York and the third Governor of Puerto Rico, he is able to draw conclusions, contrast personalities, demonstrate differences in political style.

In the end, the way of the politician who achieves the rank of "statesman" remains the intriguing art Mr. Tugwell shows it to be.

Mr. Gliner centers his attention on the political and intellectual life of Chicago as the nineteenth century led into the twentieth. It was a period when Chicago's first major clash with the combining forces of trusts, capital and politicians.

In that period there was great excitement as America, with Chicago providing a kind of physical and cultural center, re-examined its achievements and its purposes. Mr. Gliner goes beyond the political picture, and in brief reveals the source of what later became reform movements in politics and in more intellectual pursuits.

Both Mr. Tugwell and Mr. Gliner have written books which give valuable insights into American political history.

Changing Conditions." The place: Textile High School, 18th St. between 8th and 9th Avenue, Room 404. The time: 8:15 P.M.

At the previous session of the center, the ILGWU Student Fellowship hosted a reception which brought representation from virtually all New York local unions, men's and gymnastic activities were on the program.

College Cedes Get Facts From Nagler on I.L.G. Cloak

A group of 23 women students from Pennsylvania State University learned a lot about the ILGWU in general and the Cloakmakers' Union in particular during a recent two-hour session with Vice Pres. Indore Nagler, general manager of the New York Cloak Joint Board.

JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

MEETING IN PUERTO RICO

THE WOMEN'S GARMENT INDUSTRY of Puerto Rico is clear proof that union conditions are no hindrance to industrial growth. At a historic meeting of Local 600, ILGWU leaders, attending the first off-the-mainland meeting of the General Executive Board, heard Puerto Rico's Secretary of Labor and the head of the island's labor movement praise the role of the ILGWU in lifting garment industry standards during the past decade.

In that short period, most of the island's garment industry has been brought out of the hillside cabins in which it provided sweated homework for below-subsistence wages. Now, with the aid of the island government's industrialization program, the same countryside has become punctuated with giant plants for apparel and other light goods industries—always with freshly constructed housing developments nearby.

The transition to industrialization has been rapid and not without its dislocations, especially those affecting family life. But thanks to union insistence in wage boards and at the bargaining table, the rise in volume of production has been paced by the steady lifting of wage minimums that set the floor for earnings.

In detailing the progress of the past ten years, Pres. Dubinsky urged that it is not enough merely to provide industrial employment for Puerto Ricans—whether on the island or on the mainland. It is, he said, the responsibility of those promoting industrialization to equip a people just emerging from an agricultural life for dealing with industrial disciplines and problems.

The union is meeting its responsibilities by providing security on the job and standards of employment. But the development of leadership that will enable the Puerto Rican worker to win and preserve the gains of industrialization is largely the responsibility of government.

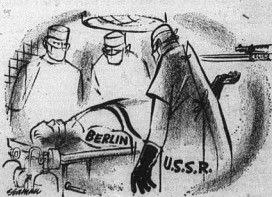
To meet this need, Pres. Dubinsky conferred with Labor Secretary Sierra Berdecia and then with Governor Munoz Marin on a proposal to start a leadership training school in Puerto Rico. He pledged full ILGWU cooperation. In the ILGWU, as in all other unions, leaders are not designated according to national origin and a school of this kind would be the first link in the long chain of education, service and dedication through which, in all years, union leadership based on merit has developed.

PRES. DUBINSKY BASED his own report to the General Executive Board on five main lines of development in recent ILGWU history. Three of these—the requirements of a minimum 2 per cent payroll contribution by employers to retirement funds, overtime pay after 35 hours (seven-hour day) and ILGWU minimum rates at least 15 cents above the legal \$1 minimum—are mandates of the 1956 convention. The other two—adoption of an ILGWU label and establishment of severance pay funds—received their main impetus from the dress general strike of last March.

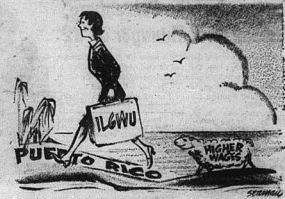
The steady progress made in all of these five areas is the result of the perpetual round of negotiations required by an industry in which one contract expires just as another is renewed. The constant vigilance of ILGWU affiliates and officers and the determination of a devoted membership have provided the strength for these achievements.

AMONG THE RESOLUTIONS adopted by the GEB is one that directly affects the strength of unions. In it, the ILGWU joins the general labor movement in calling for the elimination of the provision of the Taft-Hartley Act that permits states to enact labor laws far more restrictive than the national management-labor relations act. The defeat at the polls last month of "right-to-work" candidates and measures in key industrial states has served notice that organized labor is determined to preserve the freedom to bargain for the union shop.

"Scalpel!"



"And Everywhere That Mary Went..."



Needed: More Houses

By
John J. Sparkman

From address by the U. S. Senator from Alabama at the recent convention of the Savings Bank Association of New York State.

ACCORDING to a survey made by the Census Bureau in 1956, more than 13 million houses in the United States were substandard. This represents 24 per cent, or one out of every four of the 55,340,000 dwelling units in this nation. In 1950, the Census Bureau reported about 16 million substandard units, so that we have had some improvement—but very small indeed.

Why is this? The simple answer is that we are not producing enough housing units to meet the need.

The formation of new nonfarm households over the past few years has amounted to about one million per year. Housing starts, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, has been a little above one million units per year, which is not enough to take care of new household formation. The yearly addition does not begin to take care of the replacements needed because of fire, flood, and demolition: nor does it provide any additional supply to reduce the huge backlog of worn-out, obsolete, and dilapidated houses in which so many of our American families are still living.

WE have a dual job. One, to produce enough new units to replace the old, worn-out and dilapidated units still in use, and, secondly, to prepare for the big family formation expansion expected to take place in the mid-1960s.

The babies of the mid-Forties will be the new heads of households in the mid-Sixties, so it requires only simple arithmetic to estimate the probable new family formation for that period.

There are other sources of household formation, to which the prognosticator has failed to give proper recognition in the past.

Since 1900, while the total population has doubled, the number of persons 65 years of age and over has quadrupled. Today, senior citizens number over 14 million, representing one out of 12 persons in the U. S. In ten years, this number will have risen to about 18 million.

In estimating housing requirements, also, one should not ignore the factor of mobility of our population. In this country, about one out of five families moves every year. A housing demand comes from that group of families who move from a housing surplus area into a housing shortage area, or by families moving from the cities to the suburbs, or from rural areas and small towns to the large metropolitan areas.

ANOTHER dormant housing demand which can be awakened if proper steps are taken is that of the many underhoused families who live in homes which are either too small, poorly located, or are unsatisfactory for a number of reasons.

The most important factor affecting this demand is the cost of housing in relation to family income.

In 1954, the average price of a new house was \$13,500. By 1957, the average increased to over \$15,000. Now it is fairly obvious that the \$15,000 is above the reach of most American families. To afford a \$15,000 house, a family should earn at least \$6,000 and, more safely, \$7,500 per year. Most families in this nation just do not earn that kind of money. According to the Census Bureau, only one-third of our American families could afford houses being built today.

UNFORTUNATELY, many segments of our population have incomes too low to finance decent housing without some form of assistance from the federal government. This assistance is not intended to be competitive with private industry, but to support free enterprise in its activities in such a way that all segments of the economy benefit.

Practically all of the federal programs on housing were involved in the legislation considered by the Congress in 1958. Two bills were passed and most of the other programs were covered by an omnibus housing bill which failed of passage in the House.

The first housing bill to pass was the Emergency Housing Bill enacted into law on April 1, 1958. It has been a very successful law and the proof of its success is the effect it has had, not only on new housing construction, but also on the entire economy.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, nonfarm housing starts for August were at an annual rate of 1,170,000 units, which is more than 200,000 over the 918,000 annual rate for starts in March, when the bill was passed in the Congress.

Failure to enact general housing legislation was a deep disappointment to me and to many others who worked so hard to put through an omnibus housing bill. I am particularly disheartened when I think of the programs that will suffer for lack of continued federal support and of those individuals and families who were depending on this legislation to improve their housing conditions.